

BIRMINGHAM, (ENG.) A. S. SOCIETY.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, adverted to the circumstance of their having assembled on the 1st of August, the glorious anniversary of negro emancipation, when Britain had struck the fetters from 800,000 of her slaves, and recognised a principle which was making its gradual but onward movement amongst the slaveholding nations of the earth.

freedom. Ten years ago, when he was about to commence his studies, there was not a college or public academy in the country which would receive him within its walls, such was the prejudice against

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have preceded you ; and bearing in recollection the impulse that you gave to our feelings by the statements you placed before us, I am quite sure I speak the feelings of this assembly when I say, that these statements are every way adapted to follow up the advantage which your predecessors in this great cause achieved, and which we are most anxious to cherish.—The statements which we have heard this night give encouragement to our hopes.—

and the "king of birds" be brought into this blessed fellowship of freedom, and then, sir, we shall have another tie to bind our hearts together, instead of those fiendlike passions which array civilized nations against each other in war. Let us go on with this blessed fellowship of Christian

I serve him or her, or whoever it might be, effectually? I knew the laws and usages in such cases. I knew the poor being had nothing to hope from the captain and crew of the vessel, and repeatedly asked myself the agonizing question, Will there be any way of escape? I had hoped that we might land in the night; and so under favor of darkness, the fugitive be enabled to go on shore unseen by those on board. I determined to watch for, and assist the creature, who had been thus providentially consigned to my care.

THE CASE OF MR. VAN ZANDT.
The case of Mr. Van Zandt is one which deserves the serious consideration of every freeman at the North. It is one of a class which shows how deeply the citizens of the free States are implicated in sustaining the abominable iniquity of slavery.

Mr. Van Zandt says the Philanthropist is an honest, hard working benevolent farmer, a member of the Methodist Episcopal

Tract Society,	25,435	43,658
Provident Society,	17,153	16,948
Helvetic Society,	13,326	13,315
Primary Instruction Society,	15,900	12,734
General Interest Society,	12,952	29,125

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—The census of this city has just been taken. The number of inhabitants is 7,550. The city is rapidly increasing in numbers.

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They are the parents of these once untold—these children are—they know not where—they all can tell of them, is, that they are thinking out of the bitter cup of slavery.

One day last year, as Mr. Van Zandt was returning from market, he saw nine colored persons whom he took to be slaves—among them a man, his wife and three aged people mentioned above, with her husband and three children. In pursuance of the direction to do to others as he would be done by, he took them and carried them into his wagon to assist them a little way on their journey to a land of freedom.

While he was within about sixteen miles of Cincinnati, his wagon was stopped by two ruffians, who with the assistance of other persons, secured all the contents of the wagon of whom he was supposed to be in Canada, and sent him to Kentucky—and lodged them in jail.

These ruffians acted in this instant manner upon their responsibility, without consulting with the master of the slaves, and for \$75 for each slave which they knew the laws of Kentucky would oblige him to pay. The master of the slaves, who owned the seven slaves, and soon after came and compromised with the kidnappers for \$450, and took them away.

Mr. Van Zandt then commenced suit against Mr. Van Zandt for the value of the slave that had gone to Canada, \$600, the amount paid the kidnappers \$450, and the expenses \$150. The suit was brought in the Court of the United States in Cincinnati, under the clause of the act of Congress of 1793, rendering persons who aid in the escape of slaves liable to imprisonment and fine. He then brought another suit for the penalty of \$500 dollars, imposed by the same statute, for harboring fugitive slaves. Both suits were recently tried by Judge John Leas, and rendered in the first of the month, 1200 dollars, and costs, and in the second, for 500 dollars, and cost. The costs must amount to 300 or 400 dollars.

Mr. Van Zandt, in the case, the case of Mr. Van Zandt, for performing an act of humanity, has been mulcted in the sum of 1700 dollars, by a court of the U. States. He has not been able to pay, and is doing nothing except the satisfaction which always arises from the performance of a humane act. The unhappy Jones, took from the hands of his wife, her tenst, more than he considered her seven hundred obtained the restoration of seven hundred beings, upon whom he had no claim whatever by any principle of justice, that he should have been able to pay for the same if they were so many beasts—and all this by virtue of a law of the United States, made and continued by our representatives.

How long is this to be the case—that the slaveholders are to be permitted to come into the free states and rob our citizens of their property, by our authority? Are we free men, by our authority, to be made the cnr of slavery, and be forced to do the bidding of the contemptible despot who waxes the Stripes and Stars in one hand, and holds the whip in the other? Is it time with the other? It is time the United States should be united in the exclamation,

"Oh my country! Thus must be cleansed of the vile blood which makes thee
A Lazar-house of tyranny?"

MR. GIDDINGS.

It appears that this gentleman still continues his adherence to his pro-slavery policy, and considers it his duty to do so. It is rightly understood, to vote for Mr. Clay should he be the nominee of that party.—He was unwilling to receive a Liberty ticket, and considered the Liberty men rejected candidates. Thus, that the issue is fairly presented to him, Mr. G. chooses to vote in helping a slaveholder into the Presidency, in conjunction with his southern friends, who have for years past, for years received contempt and abuse. The Philanthropist says of his present position:

"G. so far as we recollect, has uniformly voted for slaveholding speakers of the House, and we doubt not, he will do so again, though it is notorious that the policy of appointing such persons to stand in the name of a new to-give-and-take slave-interest."

Mr. G., if we recollect right, voted with the slaveholders in the late election, and the distribution was made on the same iniquitous principle, that regulates the apportionment of representatives; thus in effect, giving a bonus to the slaveholder, and a penalty to the free man, and should the choice of candidates for the Presidency devolve upon the House, who doubt, after reading Mr. G.'s declarations, will sustain Mr. Clay, on the principle which I had hoped, Liberty men exploded—the principle of choosing the less of two evils."

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

We have given brief sketches of the last annual report of the Christian Societies of Paris. The following is a tabular view of their receipts and expenditures for the year.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Evangelical Society,	fr. 143,407 47	fr. 117,191 91
Missionary Society,	90,293	166,219
Protestant Bible Society,	10,000	10,000
Protestant Bible Society,	30,690	30,690
Tract Society,	35,293	43,523
Protestant Bible Society,	10,000	10,000
Heretic Society,	13,906	13,906
Primary Instruction Society,	15,000	15,000
Protestant Bible Society,	10,000	10,000

POTTER'S CENSUS OF CHICAGO.—The census of this city has just been taken. The number of inhabitants is 7,530. The city is rapidly increasing in numbers.

